

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR.,

MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Advertisements, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, the EUROPEAN and CALIFORNIA EDITIONS.

JOB PRINTING of every description, and all Stereotyping and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the lowest rates.

Volume XXXII. No. 131. AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome street. THE FAIRY CHIEF—GEO. W. BARNES. THE FAIRY CHIEF—GEO. W. BARNES. THE FAIRY CHIEF—GEO. W. BARNES.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel, at Broadway and West Street. THE FAIRY CHIEF—GEO. W. BARNES. THE FAIRY CHIEF—GEO. W. BARNES. THE FAIRY CHIEF—GEO. W. BARNES.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, South-west corner Sixth Avenue, between Broadway and West Street. THE FAIRY CHIEF—GEO. W. BARNES. THE FAIRY CHIEF—GEO. W. BARNES. THE FAIRY CHIEF—GEO. W. BARNES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—DAVID COFFERFIELD—FOURTH STREET.

GERMAN THEATRE, 45 and 47 Broadway. THE FAIRY CHIEF—GEO. W. BARNES. THE FAIRY CHIEF—GEO. W. BARNES. THE FAIRY CHIEF—GEO. W. BARNES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place. THE FAIRY CHIEF—GEO. W. BARNES. THE FAIRY CHIEF—GEO. W. BARNES. THE FAIRY CHIEF—GEO. W. BARNES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Park's Theatre.

DOORWAY HALL, 50 Broadway—MRS. BARNES COLE'S BARNES HALL.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 22 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. THE FAIRY CHIEF—GEO. W. BARNES. THE FAIRY CHIEF—GEO. W. BARNES. THE FAIRY CHIEF—GEO. W. BARNES.

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Administration of Daniel Angerlin, in which the fact of the marriage of the defendant is disputed, came up yesterday on appeal, in the Supreme Court, General Term. The case was argued by the defendant's counsel, and the plaintiff's counsel, and the court rendered its decision in favor of the plaintiff.

The annual anniversary of the Institute for the Blind took place yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's Church. A very large and highly fashionable audience assembled to enjoy the concert and exercises, the latter of which were extremely interesting.

The anniversary meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions was held yesterday at St. Paul's Church, Dr. Mark Hopkins presiding. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Wood, the Rev. H. S. Taylor and the Rev. F. B. Ring.

Bishop Loughlin, of the diocese of Brooklyn, disapproves of the practice of holding festivals and balls in aid of the Catholic church. He is also opposed to the clergyman keeping trotting horses, and it is said that several of the reverend gentlemen have consequently parted with some of their favorite steeds.

Ex-Policeman Yates is now in the Tombs awaiting examination upon a charge of being guilty of the murder of Nicholas Brown, Jr., of 68 Wall street, on Saturday night, and stealing \$250 in silver coin. A charge of forgery is pending against the accused in Canada.

The investigation in the case of the alleged attempt of Dr. Henry T. Topping and John Harist to murder the infant of the latter, was continued yesterday and will be resumed this forenoon.

The popular steamship City of Paris, Captain Kennedy, of the Inman line, will leave pier No. 45 North river at noon to-day for Liverpool, via Queenstown. The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent will close at the Post Office at half-past ten A. M.

The National Steam Navigation Company's fine steamship Denmark, Captain Thomson, will leave pier No. 47 North river at twelve M. to-day for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

The Anchor line steamship Columbia, Captain Carthage, will sail from pier No. 20 North river at noon to-day for Liverpool and Glasgow, calling at London to land passengers and mails.

The New York and Havre Steamship Company's steamer Fulton, Captain Townsend, will sail at noon to-day for Havre, touching at Plymouth, England. The mails for France will close at the Post Office at half-past ten A. M.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamer Teutonia, Captain Barden, will sail from Hoboken at 12 M. to-day for Southampton and Hamburg. The mails for the German states will close at the Post Office at half-past ten A. M.

The first class steamship General Meade, Captain A. W. Sampson, of Greenleaf line, will leave pier No. 9 North river at three P. M. to-day for New Orleans direct.

The Empire line steamship San Salvador, Captain Nicholson, will sail from pier No. 13 North river at three P. M. to-day, for Savannah, connecting with Florida steamers, and by rail to all points South and West.

The popular steamship Quaker City, of Leary's line, will sail from pier 14 North river, foot of Wall street, at three P. M. to-day, for Charleston, connecting at that city with the steamer Metator, for the Florida coast. The stock market was dull but steady yesterday. Gold closed at 127 1/2.

A fair business was conducted in commercial circles yesterday. Merchandise was generally more active, and in many cases, especially in cotton, sugar and rice, prices were higher. Corn was quiet and firm. Wheat ruled firm. Corn was quiet and firm. Pork was a shade higher. Beef was steady, while hams and shoulders ruled firm. Naval stores were quiet. Petroleum was dull and quiet nominal. Wool remained dull and heavy. Freight continued steady.

**RECEIVED.** The writ of habeas corpus in the case of John Davis was served on General Burton, his custodian, at Fort Monroe, yesterday, and the prisoner will, it is said, be surrendered to the civil authorities on Monday next. Quarters have been selected for Mr. Davis at the Spotswood House, Richmond, where he will arrive to-day. In deference to the wishes of the authorities, as it is reported, there will be no public demonstration on Mr. Davis's arrival.

Senator Wilson reached Montgomery, Alabama, last night, where he was welcomed by a procession of friends, bearing torches.

Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, made a tour of inspection among the colored schools of New Orleans yesterday.

By the Corlies, from Havana, the only additional news of interest is the decision to come to the business men in relation to suspended or bankrupt houses. The former system of having a company fund and joint responsibility among the dealers is abolished, and the merchants allow the latter five years to clear of their standing liabilities. It appears that both dealers and merchants are better pleased with the plan of letting every man pay for himself.

An action has been commenced in the Canadian High Court of Chancery by the United States against John Boyd and George Arthur, of Toronto, and Alfred Woods, of Liverpool, England, for the recovery of \$10,000 worth of United States postage stamps, said to have been taken from the ship Electric Spark by the privateer Florida, in July, 1864. The property was sent to England for sale, on account of the rebel government, and subsequently found its way to Canada, and information of its whereabouts was discovered through efforts to effect a sale of the plunder in this city.

Our readers will doubtless have observed that unusual enterprise prevails at this time among the principals and patrons of the prize ring. Reports of two pugilistic encounters are given to the columns of the Herald this morning. One was a battle for \$1,000, between Edward Fitzgerald and James Reed, on the last night, at Green Mountain Ranch, in Colorado Territory, which resulted in the victory of Reed, after one hundred and forty-nine minutes' fighting. The other battle was between Kilian, of New York, and Davis, of California, for \$2,000. They fought yesterday at Point Pelee, Canada, and after a contest of nine rounds, lasting eleven minutes, Davis fell without receiving a blow, and Elliott was declared the winner of the stakes.

The body of Louis Fox, the billiard player, whose mysterious disappearance from Rochester in December last was generally noticed, was found yesterday morning in the river, seven miles from the above mentioned city. The remains, though much disfigured, were clearly identified by the clothing.

George W. Wanner, whose trial for the murder of an old lady named Haglin, in Philadelphia, last week, has created a great sensation among Spiritualists, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree.

**The Sultan's Reform Movements.** Abdul Aziz is still bent on pursuing the path of progress which he has apparently entered. A Turkish representative assembly will shortly be established, it is said, in Constantinople, composed of sixty members, and having committees for the several administrative departments. But among other reform movements in Turkey we notice that a new measure is now under the consideration of the Minister of Marine, which justifies our anticipations of the probable failure of the Sultan's attempt to elevate his subjects to anything really like self-government. This measure is a proposal that in future all the vessels-of-war belonging to the Turkish navy shall be officered only by Frenchmen and Englishmen. What could be more significant of the incompetency of the Turks for the novel responsibilities which Abdul Aziz would fain prepare them to assume?

As we have already intimated, the foreign element which he finds it indispensable to introduce must prove an entering wedge that shall ultimately split and destroy the Ottoman empire.

**Our Indian Troubles.** All along the frontiers there are indications that the Indians have formed a coalition for a general war against the whites. News reaches us from Santa Fe that six hundred Apaches have left Fort Grant, in Arizona, and opened hostilities; while the great Sioux tribe that hangs shadow-like over Western Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska, are threatening to reopen the bloody war which has carried such desolation along their border from time to time since 1856.

In these periodical Indian raids the Indians are less to blame than those who legislate for us in Congress; for our Congressmen, filled with the poetical ideas gathered from Cooper's novels or Longfellow's Hawatha, make corresponding poetical laws for Indian government. The result is the old story of Indian massacre repeated every year, until people are tired of it.

We yearly whip the Indian tribes into submission, and then the philanthropists step in with the public funds, clothe and feed the lazy vagabonds through the winter, supply them with arms, ammunition and all kinds of warlike stores, and when spring opens we have a new Indian war waged on the supplies furnished the previous winter. So the process goes on from year to year, and thus the nation is bled in its treasury, our Western march impeded, and an indirect loss of many millions of dollars added to the many that have gone before it.

The great West knows better how to treat this Indian question than we of the East, who never come in contact with the aboriginals unless through a report of one of Mr. Seward's annual pow-wows with some delegation from a beggarly tribe.

As General Grant has suggested, the War Department is the proper authority to take the Indian Bureau and the War Department are waging war against each other. The former has a contract to put the Indian on a war footing, while the latter has a contract to whip him.

The poor South is in a very sick, unhappy and perplexed condition. It is the victim of too much treatment—too many prescriptions, purges, blisters and vomits. Self-constituted doctors, quacks and unskilled practitioners in numbers are pursuing a course more likely to kill than cure. It is in a similar condition to New York, with our corrupt and unscrupulous city government and politicians, with our over officious and arbitrary police authorities, and with all sorts of political schemes and corrupt jobs with a view to rule and fleece the citizens. Power, party and the spoils, and not the public interests, are the objects in view.

Our correspondents in the South and the Southern press give us a picture of the mischief which such political doctors as Wilson and Kelley are doing in their voluntary and unacceptable labors, as well as the bad effects of the unskilled and injurious treatment of the Southern by some of the military authorities. Although the object of Senator Wilson and Mr. Kelley in their mission to the South may be only to win the negro vote for the purpose of strengthening their party—and we are not disposed to impugn any other—there is no doubt that they are doing a great deal of harm. One of our correspondents in Virginia says, "Senator Wilson's visit, whether considered in regard to the freedmen or the whites, has had an exceedingly bad effect. It has, perhaps despite the Senator's intention, forced forward a dangerous topic. Confession has become the word of the hour. This is at the bottom of all thought, and let the subject be what it may, discussion cannot go to any depth in any class without touching or stirring this troublesome and permanent thought of the Southern mind—this political cant which only moves to darken all the waters. Mr. Wilson has used this terrible word confession over and over again to intimidate the whites and to encourage the blacks. True, he has promised the Southern restoration to representation in Congress if they behave well; but he has done so with such conditions and under such threats that these people have become alarmed. Submitting everywhere, with but very few individual exceptions, to the will and laws of Congress, with a determination to carry out fully the reconstruction acts, and with an earnest desire to be good and a peaceable citizen, they begin to fear that their fate is uncertain in the hands of a party that seeks only to perpetuate its power at any cost. Mr. Wilson has told them that confession and continued exclusion from political privileges and restoration would follow any hardships to the negroes, those tender pigs of the radicals. Now, the Southern whites know very well that if it should suit the purpose of the radical party to keep them excluded and to confiscate their lands, it would be easy enough to trump up crises of hardship or to seize upon a few cases that may arise and that are incidental in every community. There are cases of hardship and cruelty in New York, in Boston and everywhere, as there may be in the South, in spite of the general good-fellowship and good disposition of the mass of the people. The Southerners, knowing, then, how easy it is to seize upon and use such cases for political purposes, naturally feel alarmed and insecure under the threats held over them.

But the evil does not rest here; for the negroes, ignorant as they are, know what confiscation means. They expect the lands will be given to them, according to the radical agrarian programme of Wendell Phillips. They see they are the favored race, and that the whites are treated harshly and with distrust. They begin to think they have a right to the lands of the South, and that their Northern radical friends will give the lands to them. The fearful consequence of all this must be that one race will be arrayed against the other; the farmers and planters will be discouraged to cultivate or improve their property; the negroes will not work for their employers, and a magnificent and productive country will become, like San Domingo and Jamaica, uncultivated and desolate. We shall lose the valuable productions of the South; our burdens will be greatly increased by the prolonged political and social disorganization of the South, and through its inability to bear its portion of taxation. The Southerners will be unable to pay their debts to the North, no one will invest money in that section, commerce will decline and bankruptcy follow. In fact, we might expect to see inaugurated the horrors of civil war—a war of races like that which occurred in San Domingo. The threatened riot in Richmond on Thursday last is but a preliminary symptom of what may take place, and ought to be an impressive warning. When the materials for a general conflagration are prepared, a little spark will set all in a blaze. This is not an overdrawn picture, fearful as it is, as every thoughtful, unbiased person must acknowledge. Such are the results to which the disorganizing and destructive baranques of Wilson, Kelley and other radicals now in the South are leading us.

Another disturbing element in the South is seen and felt in the conduct of some of the military commanders. These gentlemen seem to have misunderstood the nature of their duties. They act as if the country was still in a state of war and the South under martial law. They do not understand that they are placed in command simply as a police power, to preserve order and to see that the reconstruction acts are not obstructed in execution, and for no other purpose. The acts of Congress have nothing in them to warrant arbitrary doings. Besides, the war being ended and the South not being under martial law, the people have the constitutional right of a free press and freedom of speech and action so long as they do not break the peace. The South was not placed, and ought not to be placed, under the government of despotic military autocrats. All these things are wrong, dangerous, and destructive to the principles of our government. They create despair in the Southern mind, and paralyze all the good efforts and energies of the people. If the military commanders do not understand their duties better, General Grant or the War Department should instruct them.

We do not believe the people of the North wish to be vindictive or to oppress the Southerners. We believe they only want security for the future and the early restoration of the South. The constitutional amendment and the reconstruction acts of Congress will bring that. They have no sympathy with disorganizers and agitators, though these be Senators, members of Congress or military commanders. At least, whatever may be the feeling toward the Southerners, our own welfare, our commercial interests, the peace and unity of the country, the preservation of the principles of the government, and relief from the heavy burdens of taxation, all demand that the South should work out its early restoration as prescribed by Congress, uninterrupted by Northern agitators or military despotism.

**Settlement of the Luxembourg Question—The Peace of Europe Secured—The Derby Reform Bill Carried.**

The Herald's special cable despatches from London this morning bring the highly important intelligence that the peace of Europe is secured by the amicable adjustment of the Luxembourg difficulty, and furnish us with full and interesting details of the action of the Peace Congress by which this auspicious result was reached, and of the proceedings in the British Parliament in relation thereto, as well as on the scarcely less important question of British reform. We are gratified in being enabled, through our special reports, to lay this news thus promptly before the readers of the Herald, as we did the first intelligence of the trouble that for some months past has disturbed all the nations of the Old World and compelled the assembling of one of the most important political bodies that has been gathered together for the past quarter of a century, in order to avert a general European war.

The defiant and threatening attitude of the two principal parties to the Luxembourg difficulty, of which our readers have been kept advised, hastened the final action of the Congress. It was evidently feared that if any extended time should be consumed in deliberation some overt act on one side or the other might render the preservation of peace impracticable. The result was therefore reached far more promptly than was anticipated. The terms of the settlement are the guarantee by the great Powers of Europe of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which is to remain, as heretofore provided by the treaty of 1839, under the rule of the King of Holland. In order that these provisions may be effectually carried out, the fortress of Luxembourg is to be raised to the ground, the Prussian troops are to be withdrawn, and no army is to remain within the territory of the duchy except such a limited force as may be required for the purposes of police. These provisions are agreed to on the part of France and Prussia, and our report states that the formal treaty of settlement would be signed by all the parties to the Congress probably to-day.

This termination of the proceedings of the Congress insures the peace of Europe for some time to come. The war cloud may be now considered to have broken, and the skies are clear; for, although it does not appear that the Eastern question, or the future policy of France entered into the deliberations of the Congress, it is not probable that any Power will renounce after this important action of the leading nations, to revive, for some years at least, the question of war. The result will redound to the credit of England, and will serve in some measure to restore the prestige she has been gradually losing among the European Powers since the Crimean war. It will also establish the present Ministry on a firmer basis. A failure in the great object of the Congress would have been damaging to the nation and ruinous to the Ministry.

There was some attempt in the British House of Commons to create a feeling against the Ministers, on the ground that a guarantee of the neutrality of Luxembourg without the prior consent of Parliament would be a usurpation of power on their part; but it was promptly met by the statement from Lord Stanley that the treaty of 1839, which guaranteed the neutrality to Holland, virtually provided for its neutrality, and the action of the present Peace Congress did not, therefore, initiate a new, but only more effectually carried out the old, policy. The announcement of the successful termination of the deliberations of the Congress was enthusiastically received in both Houses of Parliament.

The intelligence also reaches us this morning that the Disraeli compromise amendments to the Reform bill were carried in the British House of Commons, after an animated debate and a fierce opposition on the part of Gladstone and Bright, by a majority of sixty-six, in a tall house. The division was taken at half-past one in the morning, amidst a very exciting scene. The debate was extended over two nights' sessions, and on the first night the result was regarded as uncertain. The success of the government followed on the heels of the announcement of the settlement of the Luxembourg question, which important event doubtless had its effect upon the result. The bill may be considered as virtually passed. It will not stop the reform movement, however, but will be accepted by the people as an installment, and used as a means of securing more substantial power to agitate and in the end accomplish their final object—universal suffrage.

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The poor South is in a very sick, unhappy and perplexed condition. It is the victim of too much treatment—too many prescriptions, purges, blisters and vomits. Self-constituted doctors, quacks and unskilled practitioners in numbers are pursuing a course more likely to kill than cure. It is in a similar condition to New York, with our corrupt and unscrupulous city government and politicians, with our over officious and arbitrary police authorities, and with all sorts of political schemes and corrupt jobs with a view to rule and fleece the citizens. Power, party and the spoils, and not the public interests, are the objects in view.

Our correspondents in the South and the Southern press give us a picture of the mischief which such political doctors as Wilson and Kelley are doing in their voluntary and unacceptable labors, as well as the bad effects of the unskilled and injurious treatment of the Southern by some of the military authorities. Although the object of Senator Wilson and Mr. Kelley in their mission to the South may be only to win the negro vote for the purpose of strengthening their party—and we are not disposed to impugn any other—there is no doubt that they are doing a great deal of harm. One of our correspondents in Virginia says, "Senator Wilson's visit, whether considered in regard to the freedmen or the whites, has had an exceedingly bad effect. It has, perhaps despite the Senator's intention, forced forward a dangerous topic. Confession has become the word of the hour. This is at the bottom of all thought, and let the subject be what it may, discussion cannot go to any depth in any class without touching or stirring this troublesome and permanent thought of the Southern mind—this political cant which only moves to darken all the waters. Mr. Wilson has used this terrible word confession over and over again to intimidate the whites and to encourage the blacks. True, he has promised the Southern restoration to representation in Congress if they behave well; but he has done so with such conditions and under such threats that these people have become alarmed. Submitting everywhere, with but very few individual exceptions, to the will and laws of Congress, with a determination to carry out fully the reconstruction acts, and with an earnest desire to be good and a peaceable citizen, they begin to fear that their fate is uncertain in the hands of a party that seeks only to perpetuate its power at any cost. Mr. Wilson has told them that confession and continued exclusion from political privileges and restoration would follow any hardships to the negroes, those tender pigs of the radicals. Now, the Southern whites know very well that if it should suit the purpose of the radical party to keep them excluded and to confiscate their lands, it would be easy enough to trump up crises of hardship or to seize upon a few cases that may arise and that are incidental in every community. There are cases of hardship and cruelty in New York, in Boston and everywhere, as there may be in the South, in spite of the general good-fellowship and good disposition of the mass of the people. The Southerners, knowing, then, how easy it is to seize upon and use such cases for political purposes, naturally feel alarmed and insecure under the threats held over them.

But the evil does not rest here; for the negroes, ignorant as they are, know what confiscation means. They expect the lands will be given to them, according to the radical agrarian programme of Wendell Phillips. They see they are the favored race, and that the whites are treated harshly and with distrust. They begin to think they have a right to the lands of the South, and that their Northern radical friends will give the lands to them. The fearful consequence of all this must be that one race will be arrayed against the other; the farmers and planters will be discouraged to cultivate or improve their property; the negroes will not work for their employers, and a magnificent and productive country will become, like San Domingo and Jamaica, uncultivated and desolate. We shall lose the valuable productions of the South; our burdens will be greatly increased by the prolonged political and social disorganization of the South, and through its inability to bear its portion of taxation. The Southerners will be unable to pay their debts to the North, no one will invest money in that section, commerce will decline and bankruptcy follow. In fact, we might expect to see inaugurated the horrors of civil war—a war of races like that which occurred in San Domingo. The threatened riot in Richmond on Thursday last is but a preliminary symptom of what may take place, and ought to be an impressive warning. When the materials for a general conflagration are prepared, a little spark will set all in a blaze. This is not an overdrawn picture, fearful as it is, as every thoughtful, unbiased person must acknowledge. Such are the results to which the disorganizing and destructive baranques of Wilson, Kelley and other radicals now in the South are leading us.

Another disturbing element in the South is seen and felt in the conduct of some of the military commanders. These gentlemen seem to have misunderstood the nature of their duties. They act as if the country was still in a state of war and the South under martial law. They do not understand that they are placed in command simply as a police power, to preserve order and to see that the reconstruction acts are not obstructed in execution, and for no other purpose. The acts of Congress have nothing in them to warrant arbitrary doings. Besides, the war being ended and the South not being under martial law, the people have the constitutional right of a free press and freedom of speech and action so long as they do not break the peace. The South was not placed, and ought not to be placed, under the government of despotic military autocrats. All these things are wrong, dangerous, and destructive to the principles of our government. They create despair in the Southern mind, and paralyze all the good efforts and energies of the people. If the military commanders do not understand their duties better, General Grant or the War Department should instruct them.

We do not believe the people of the North wish to be vindictive or to oppress the Southerners. We believe they only want security for the future and the early restoration of the South. The constitutional amendment and the reconstruction acts of Congress will bring that. They have no sympathy with disorganizers and agitators, though these be Senators, members of Congress or military commanders. At least, whatever may be the feeling toward the Southerners, our own welfare, our commercial interests, the peace and unity of the country, the preservation of the principles of the government, and relief from the heavy burdens of taxation, all demand that the South should work out its early restoration as prescribed by Congress, uninterrupted by Northern agitators or military despotism.

**Wendell Phillips Telling Too Much.** Wendell Phillips is, indeed, the enfant terrible of the republican party. He talks too much for his comfort, and is constantly disclosing the weak points of their position, how they may be surprised, or flanked, or divided in a vigorous assault upon their centre. In the double character of their pioneer and their whipper-in he gives them no rest. While the abolition of slavery was the test he lashed them and berated them upon that issue, night and day and from year to year, till slavery was abolished. President Lincoln, he said, was some four years ago like a tortoise shut up in his shell, only a coal of fire on his back would start him; and now who stood in the way of the speedy abolition of slavery escaped the philippics of Phillips. As soon as slavery was swept away, in the rapid course of events of the last two years of the war, Phillips advanced to his next ultimatum of negro suffrage. Two years more, and a republican Congress embody this idea of negro suffrage as the basis of Southern reconstruction. Here the republican party expect the privilege of a little rest from their labors, and a little time to cast about them before taking a new departure; but there is no rest for them. "Old Time Slavery" steps out in front of their line and plants the standard of Southern independence, and Phillips advances a mile further and plants his standard of forty years of hard work for the freedmen, which is also the grand dissimulation held in reserve by Stevens.

Here we get at the secret of the law and order of Phillips against General Grant for the next Presidency. Grant is too liberally disposed towards the South—he is too anxious by half for the restoration of the outside States on the terms laid down by Congress. Phillips, Stevens, and their extreme followers want something more. Grant's policy is not their policy, and he is not their man. He is the great impediment to their designs, and hence Phillips opens the ball for the removal of this obstruction. It is evident, too, from the vigorous are which he keeps up against Grant, and from the response here and there, that Phillips has his confederates in the republican camp, under the wing of Stevens, Butler, Sumner, or other radical chiefs in Congress. There will, from all the signs of the time, be a split in the republican party upon this issue. What then? We may then look for the triumphant election of Grant by a junction of the South with the great Northern Central States and the great West on the Grant conservative republican ticket. The name of Grant is already becoming popular for the succession in the South. The white people of that section have had enough of the Northern copperhead democracy, and enough of the threats of Stevens and Phillips and their extreme radical school, and the Southern blacks know how much they are indebted for their freedom to General Grant. Let Phillips, then, keep up his hue and cry. It will only serve to rally the great mass of the republican party, and the Southern States, in their work of reconstruction, around the banner of Grant.